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of the departed, who should contribute to the occasion a comic song, or "funny story," would find no constitutional guarantee to prevent his ejection.

During the war there was an upheaval of the whole national life, a tribute demanded of thousands of precious lives, and a ceaseless and pitiless drain upon our potential vitality. The nation suffered from "nerves;" and there was neither sympathy nor forbearance for those who by word or deed rendered aid or comfort to the foe.

"Freedom of Speech" contains a magazine of information. Professor Chafee has made a book of great value and absorbing interest not alone for the layman, but to the lawyer and judge. He has fortified his text by an excellent bibliographic appendix, an index of reported cases under the Espionage Acts, and a digest of state statutes appertaining to freedom of speech, together with a complete index to the entire volume.

The book is a fine piece of work, well executed, and sheds a brilliant light where illumination is greatly needed.

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**CASES ON SURETYSHIP.** By Clinton DeWitt. Bobbs-Merrill Co., Indianapolis, 1920, pp. 726.

The editing of a case-book is much more difficult than would appear to those who have not tried to select from the great mass of more or less inconsistent decisions of the courts a representative group sufficient in scope to give the student a fair view of the subject. Should the historical side be emphasized? Or should the main object be to develop those controversial subjects which lead to classroom discussion and, as the saying is, teach the student to think? In suretyship, the case-books of Professors Ames and Henning have covered the historical side very fully and Professor DeWitt in presenting a new collection of cases has frankly made it his object to present the modern side of the problems connected with this most important subject, particularly those connected with the corporate surety, and those large enterprises with which the modern practice of requiring bonds is specially associated. Much law has been made in the last few years in this field and more is in the making. Hence this selection will be found both interesting and practical. If any fault is to be found with the book at all, it may be suggested that in places too many cumulative cases on the same point are given, and more cases might have been given on the equities of the surety, particularly on equitable exoneration. But on the whole, it is a very admirable piece of work, particularly in that part given to the surety's defenses, where will be found most of the problems that arise in connection with the practical working of bonding contracts.

*William Henry Lloyd.*

**OUTLINES OF HISTORICAL JURISPRUDENCE.** (Volume I—Introduction; Tribal Law). By Sir Paul Vinogradoff. Oxford University Press, New York City, 1920, pp. ix, 428, and The Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1920.

As the title indicates, the work before us is a treatise, (the first volume of one, to be precise), not on analytical or philosophical jurisprudence, but on the